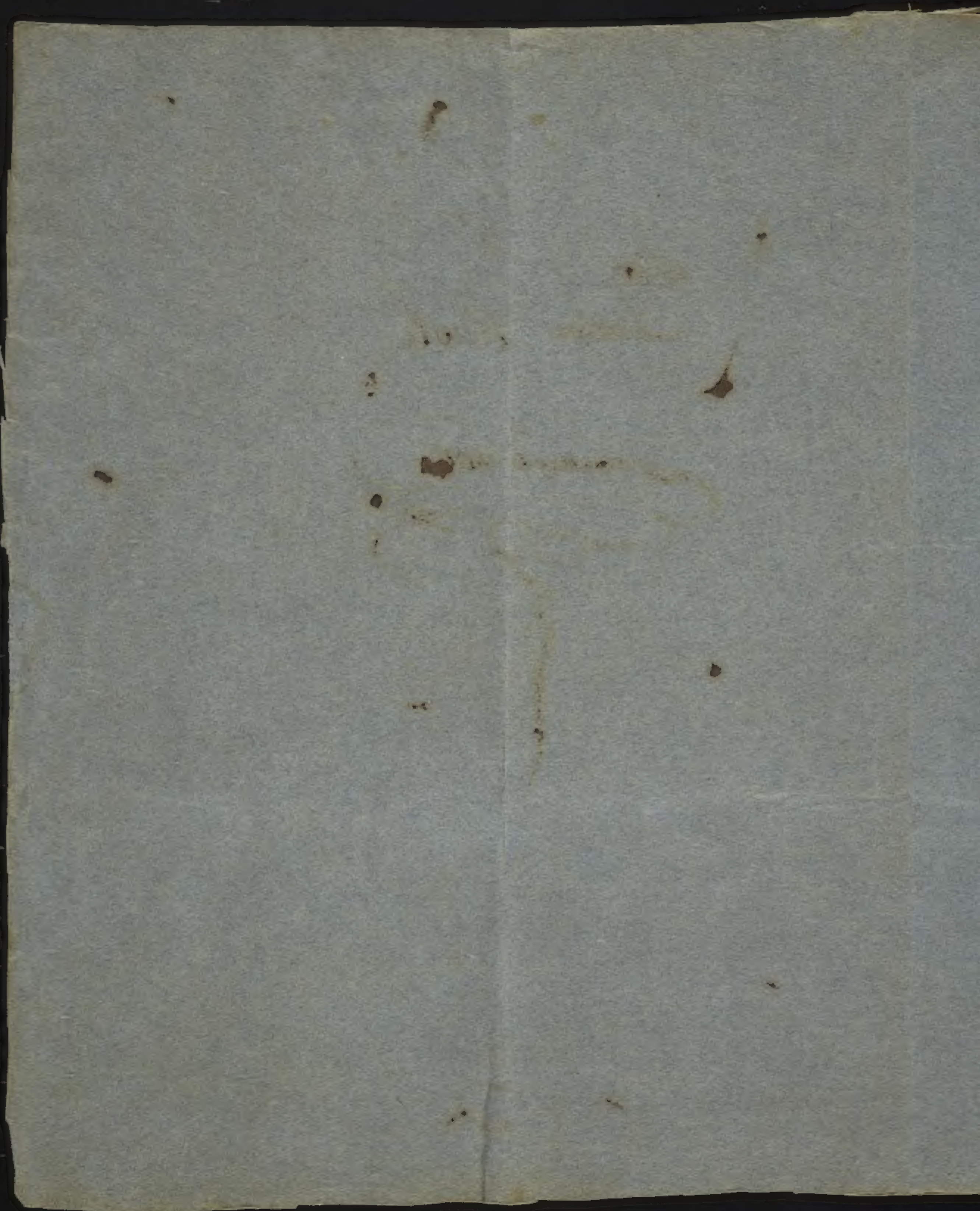
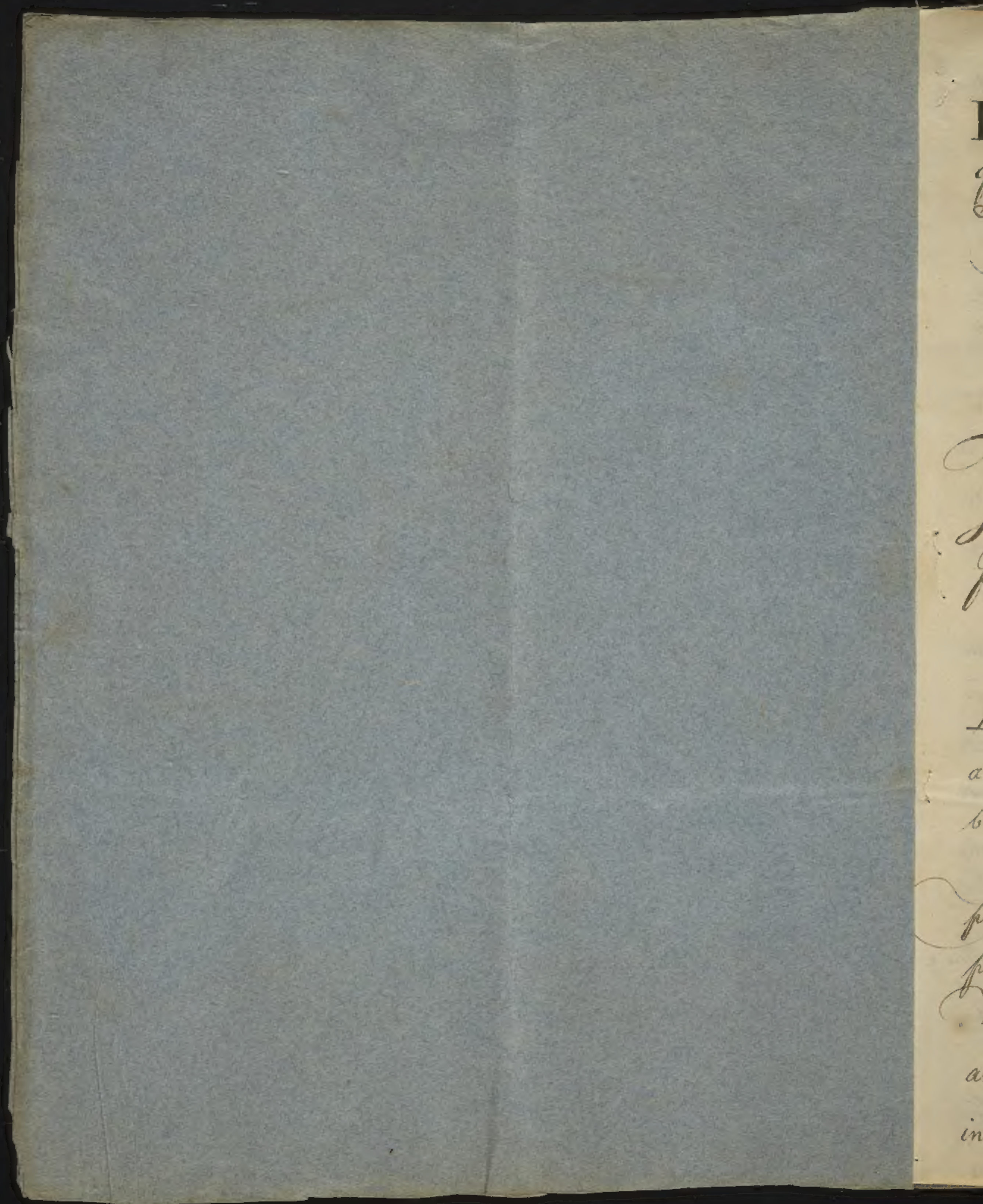


For
Doctor Rush

January 6th 1806

Wenrich





ESSAY
on the Utility of Clinical
Lectures & a plan for executing the same for the benefit
of the Students in Physic, and promoting the good purposes of this
Institution; by Doctor Thomas Bond of the city of Philad^a.

November 26th 1766.

In pursuance of the Summons of the Sitting Managers of the
Pennsylv^a Hospital, all the managers, except Daniel Roberdeau, and
John Mease, met at the house of Doctor Thomas Bond, together with the
following Physicians: Viz^t Doctor Thomas Bond,

{ Doctor Redman, } Evans; and { December 3^d 1766.
Cadwallader, } Shippen ; }

AND Doctor Thomas Bond read in our presence the
above named essay; which is ordered to be inserted on the minutes of this board;
being as follows — Viz^t —

When I consider the unskilful hands the
practice of Physic and Surgery has of necessity been Committed to, in many
parts of America, it gives me pleasure to behold so many worthy young
Men, training up in those professions, which, from the nature of their objects,
are the most interesting to the Community, and yet a greater pleasure
in foreseeing, that the unparalleled public Spirit, of the good people of this
Province

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Province, will shortly make Philadelphia the ATHENS of America, and render the Sons of Pennsylvania, reputable amongst the most celebrated Europeans, in all the liberal Arts and Sciences; — This I am at present certain of, that the institutions of Literature and Charity already founded, and the School of Physic lately opened in this City afford sufficient foundation for the Students of physic to acquire all the knowledge necessary for their practising every branch of their Professions, reputably, and judiciously. —

The great expence in going from America, to England, and thence from country to country, and Colledge to Colledge, in quest of Medical qualifications, is often a barr to the cultivation of the brightest geniuses amongst us, who might otherwise be Morning Stars in their professions, and most riseful members of Society. — Besides every climate produces diseases peculiar to itself, which require Experience to understand and cure; and even the diseases of the several Seasons in the same country, are found to differ so much some years, from what they were in others, that Sydenham, the most Sagacious Physician that ever lived, acknowledges that he was often difficulted and much mistaken in the treatment of Epidemics for some time after their appearance. —

No Country then can be so proper for
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the instruction of Youth in the knowledge of Physic, as that in which 'tis to be practised; where the precepts of never failing Experience are handed down from Father to Son, from Tutor to Pupil.

That this is not a Speculative opinion, but real matter of fact, may be proven from the Savages of America, who without the Assistance of literature have been found possessed of skill in the cure of Diseases incident to their Climate, superiour to the regular bred, and most learned Physicians, and that from their Discoveries the present practise of Physic has been enriched with some of the most valuable Medecines now in use.

Therefore from principles of Patriotism and Humanity, the physic school here should meet all the protection and encouragement, the Friends of their Country, and well wishers of Mankind can possibly give it: Though 'tis yet in its infancy from the judicious treatment of its Guardians, it is already become a forward Child, and has the promising appearance of soon arriving to a Vigorous, and Healthful maturity. The Professors in it at present are few, but their departments include the most Essential parts of Education; Another whose distinguished abilities will do Honour to his Country, and the institution, is expected to join them in the Spring; And I think he has little faith who can doubt that so good an undertaking will ever fail of Additional strength, and a Providential blessing. And I am

certain

certain nothing would give me so much pleasure, as to have it my Power
to Contribute the least mite towards its perfect Establishment.

The Professors of Anatomy & Physiology, are
well qualified for the task; their dissections, are accurate and Elegant,
and their Lectures, learned, judicious and clear.

The Professor of the theory, and
Practise of Physic, has had the best opportunities of improvement,
joined to Genious and application, and cannot fail of giving
necessary and instructive Lessons to the Pupils.

The Field this Gentleman undertakes is
very Extensive, and has many difficulties which may mislead the foot
-steps of an uncautioned Traveller, therefore Lectures, in which the differ-
-ent parts of the Theory & Practise of Physic are judiciously Classed, and
Systematically explained, will prevent many perplexities, the Student
would otherwise be embarrassed with, will unfold the doors of Knowledge
and be of great use in directing and abridging his future Studies.
Yet there is something further wanting, he must join Examples, with
Study, before he can be sufficiently qualified to prescribe for the Sick.
For Language and Books alone, can never give him adequate ideas
of diseases, and the best methods of treating them; for which reasons

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Infirmities are justly reputed the grand Theatres of Medical Knowledge.

There the Clinical Professor comes into the Aid of Speculation and demonstrates the truth of theory by Facts: he meets his Pupils at stated times in the **Hospital**, and when a case presents adapted to his purpose, he asks all those Questions which lead to a Certain Knowledge of the disease, and parts affected; this he does in the most exact and particular manner, to convince the Students, how many, and what minute circumstances are often necessary to form a judgment of the curative indications, on which the safety, and life of the patient depends; from all which circumstances and the present Symptoms, he pronounces what the disease is, whether it is curable or incurable, in what manner it ought to be treated, and gives his reasons from Authority or Experience for all he says on the Occasion; and if the Disease baffles the power of Art, and the Patient falls a Sacrifice to it, he then brings his Knowledge to the test, and fixes Honour or discredit on his Reputation by Exposing all the morbid parts to View, and demonstrates by what means it produced **DEATH**; and if perchance he finds something unsuspected, which betrays an Error in Judgment, he like a Great and Good Man, immediately acknowledges the mistake, and for the benefit of survivors points out other methods by which

it

6. it might have been more happily treated: The latter part of this piece of Tuition is the surest method of obtaining just ideas of Diseases. The great Boerhaave was so attentive to it, that he was not only present at the opening of Human bodies, but frequently attended the Slaughter houses in Leyden, to Examine the carcasses of beasts and being asked by a learned friend, by what means he had acquired such uncommon Certainty in the **DIAGNOSTICS** and **Prognostics** of diseases, answered by Examining dead bodies, studying Sydenhams observations, and Bonetus's Sepulchretum Anatomicum, both which he had read **TEN** times, and each time with greater pleasure, and improvement.

But to give you more familiar instances of the Utility of this practice, let me remind several of You, who were present last Fall at the opening two Bodies, One of which died of Asthmatic complaints, the other of apoplexy succeeded by a Palsy, and ask you whether any thing Short of ocular demonstration; could have given you just Ideas of the Causes of the Patients Death, in one we saw a dropsy in the left side of the Thorax, and a curious polypus,

With, With

With its greivous Simbric of fourteen inches in length (now in ¹/₂ the Hospital' extending from the ventricu of the Heart, far beyond the bifurcation of the pulmonary Artery, in the other we found the Brain partly separated and the Ventricle on the opposite side to that affected, with the paralysis, distended by a large quantity of limpid Serum; and you must remember, that the state of all the Morbid parts were predicted, before they were exposed to view: Which may have a further advantage, by rousing in you an industrious pursuit after the most hidden causes of all the Affections of the Human body; and convince you what injury they do to the living, who oppose a decent, painless, and well timed examination of the Dead.

Thus all the Professors in the European Colleges, of the best kind, go hand in hand, and co-operate with each other, by regular chains of reasoning and occasional demonstrations, to the satisfaction and improvement of the Students. —

But more is required of us in this late settled world, where new diseases often occur, and others common to many parts of Europe visit us too frequently, which it behoves the Guardians of Health, to be very watchful of, that they may know them well, and by an hearty Union, and

Protrude

Brotherly communication & observations investigate their Causes, and check their progress. The task is Arduous, but 'tis a debt we owe to our friends and our Country. The Atmosphere that surrounds us is fine, and the Air we breathe, free, pure, and naturally healthy, and I am fully persuaded we shall find on strict enquiry, when it becomes otherwise, 'tis mostly promiscuously imbibed, or neglected Sources of **Putrifaction** amongst ourselves, and therefore when ever we are able to demonstrate the causes, they may be removed and the Effects prevented.

Our Fathers after insuring to us the full enjoyment of the inestimable blessings of Religion, and civil Liberty, have settled us in a Country that affords all the real comforts of life, and given us the prospect of becoming one day, a great and happy PEOPLE, and I know only one reason or Objection to a prudent Man's giving North America the preference to any other part of the British dominions for the place of his residence, which is that the Climate is sometimes productive to Severe Epidemic diseases in the Summer and Fall: The Country is otherwise free from those tedious and dangerous fevers which prevail in most parts of Europe. The wet hot summer and a short space of hot dry weather in autumn, caused so many Intermittents from the Southern Suburbs of this City all the way to Georgia, that I may venture to assert two thirds of the inhabitants were not able to do the least Business for many weeks, and some Families, & even Townships were so overtopped that they had not well persons sufficient to attend the sick, during which time this City was unusually healthy. how respectable, and respectable then, would be the Characters of those men, who should wipe this stain out of the AMERICAN Escutcheon and rescue their Country from such frequent calamities.

Sufficient encouragement to make the attempt, is found both in History, ^{9.}
the Books of Physic, and our own Experience. Several instances are
recorded of places that were so sickly, as to be uninhabitable, until Princes
have ordered their Physicians to search into the causes of their Unhealth-
fulness, and having discovered and removed them, made thereby va-
luable additions to their Kingdoms. Was not our Antient
and great Master Hippocrates, so knowing in the Causes of
Contagion, as to foresee an approaching Plague,
and send his Pupils into the Cities to take care of the sick, and
had not H. and Sydenham the English Hippocrates,
done infinite Service to the healing Art, and gained Immortal
Honours to themselves, by their Essays on Epidemics in which
they not only accurately describe the Diseases of their respective
Countries, but show the depraved Constitution of the Air which
produced each of them. Our own Experience also affords much
encouragement, when I first came into this City the Dock, was the
Common Sewer of filth, and was such a nuisance to the inhabitants,
about it every fall, that they were obliged to use more pounds of
bark, than they have since it was raised, and levelled.
Another striking instance of the Advantage of Cleanliness for
the preservation of Health, affords me an opportunity of paying
a Tribute, justly due, to the Wisdom of the Legislature of this
Province, in framing the salutary Laws for paving & regulating
the Streets of this City, and to the indefatigable industry and skill
of the Commissioners in executing them, whereby they have contri-
buted so much to the Healthiness of the inhabitants, that I am
Confident the whole Expence will be repaid in Ten Years, by

The opening of *Synce* bills alone. A farm within a few miles of this City was remarkably healthy for Fifty Years, whilst the tide overflowed the low Sands, near the dwelling house, but after they were banked in by ditches so as contrived that they often did not discharge the water that fell into them for a considerable time, and until it became putrid, and thereby rendered the place as Remarkably sickly, as it had before been healthy, I am told by a Gentleman of *Oracilly* that he saw the Corpse of one of nine tenants that had been carried from it in a **FEW** Years.

The **Yellow Fever**, which I take to be exactly the same distemper as the **MAGNE** of *LEMAN*, described by *Shuerdides*, has been five different times in this city since my residence in it, the causes of three of them I was luckily able to trace, and I am certain they were the same which produced a **Goal** fever in other places, and am of opinion the difference betwixt the appearance of these fevers, arises from the Climate, and the different state the Bodies are in when they imbibe the Contagion, if we take the same methods which are taken to prevent a **Goal** fever, will prevent a **Yellow** fever; I was in the year 1741, I first saw that horrid Scurvy which was then imported by a Linber o *Conwick* from the *Dublin* *Goal*. The second time it prevailed it was indogenous from evident causes, and was principally confined to one Square of the City; The third time it was generated on boards crowded Ships in the Port, which brought in their passengers in health, but soon after became very sickly, there saw the appearance of Contagion like a *Skin* *Scurvy* which gradually increased to a **Black**, and soon after burst out into a *Fervid* **ASTME**, carrying devastation with

With it, and after continuing two Months was Extinguished by the
profuse Sweats of Tertian fevers, but this is not the Ordinar Cause
of the Contagion; 'tis usually checked by the Cool evenings in Septem^r,
and dies on the Appearance of an October frost.

Stale's visited an Irish passenger
Vessel, which brought the People perfectly healthy untill she came
in our River, I found five of them ill, and others Unwell, and
saw that the fumes of infection was spreading among them,
I therefore ordered the ship to lay Quarantine, to be well purified
with the steams of Sulphur, and with Vinegar, directed the
Bedding, and Cloathing of the People to be well Wash'd and Alid,
before any person should be permitted to land out of her, after
which I advised separating the Sick from the Healthy. This was
done by putting twelve in different rooms in one House, and fourteen
in another, out of the City, the conveniences of the two Houses were
much the same, in One of them little care was taken of the Sick,
who were laid upon the same foul beds, they Contrary to Orders
brought on Shore with them, the consequence was, that all the
family caught the distemper, and the Sandoord Died.
In the other no directions were strictly observed, the sick had
Clean cloaths, and clean bedding, were well attended, and soon
Recovered, without doing the least injury to any person that
visited them, which confirms Observation which I had often
made before, that the Contagion of Malignant Fevers, lies
in the Air, conveyed and Corrupted, by a mixture of Rays and
other filth about the helpless Sick, and not from their Bodies.

On each of these heads, shall be a Subject of a Future Lecture, I shall at present only mention to You further, a few of the Remedies which have preserved individuals from prevailing diseases.

The inhabitants of Hispaniola, have found the wearing Flannel Shirts to be a preservative against Intermitting Fevers in that Sickly Island; and as that disease is known to arise principally from inhaling a great Quantity of the Humidity of meller, I make no doubt would also be of use in preventing them in our low moist, wet Countries.

We know that the bark of the Sassafras contains many excellent Medicinal Virtues, my worthy friend Mr. Peter Frankin told me that he being in the Fall of the Year, in the River of Antikoke in Maryland, and on seeing the People on Shore much afflicted with intermitting Fevers, advised the Mariners of the Ship to drink freely, by way of prevention, of that Aromatic, and Antiseptic Medicine, but could not prevail on more than half the Company to do it, and that he and all the Others who took it, enjoyed perfect health, whilst not a single person of the rest Escaped, a severe attack of the Epidemic Disease, I have known other similar instances, which tis needless to mention, since this remarkably pertinent.

But I have many reasons to expect that a more agreeable, and equally certain preventative against our Autumnal Fevers, will be found in Sulphureous Chalybeate Waters, which may readily be procured in most parts of America, especially where those Diseases are most prevalent, A Spring of this kind at Gloucester within a few miles of this place, has been much used of late, and has been so much, and very serviceable To Invalids, it has the appearance of being a valuable Convenience to the City, Persons under various diseases took Lodgings in the Village the last Season, for the advantage of drinking

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the waters at the fountain *NECH*, and though the Fall was more
 Sickly than has been known in the Memory of Man, not one, who
 went there for health, nor any one of the inhabitants near the Spaw,
 who drank it freely, had a touch of the prevailing Disease, whilst
 a Major part of those that did not, had more the Appearance of
GHOUT, than living Creatures, there were *NO* houses, the habi-
 = tations of *MAKER* and *ST*, within twenty feet of each other. The
 Family of the Father had Suffered greatly from Intermittent fevers
 the preceding Fall, and some of them continued invalids till the
 middle of Summer, when they were prevailed on, to take the Waters,
 after which they daily recovered *HEALTH*, Blood, and Vigour,
 and passed the sickly season without a complaint, whilst scarcely
 (A person in that of the *ST*, who did not take them, Escaped a
 severe illness, It is well known from experience, that Mineral
 Waters are not only the true *Spa*, but the most salutary parts
 of the *MAKER* *MEGICA*, and that the Effect of those which
 are pure and properly impregnated with Chalybeate Principles,
 strengthen digestion, brace and Counteract the humors *MA*,
 dilute a thick viscid bile, the Instrument of Rheum in all hot climates,
 and immediately work away Putrefaction through the Excretion
 of the Bowels, Skin, or Kidneys, and therefore appear to be natural
 preservatives against the Effect of an hot, moist, and putrid At-
 = mosphere, Whether these waters will answer my sanguine expect-
 = ations, or not, must be left to the Decision of *DE ME*; If
 they should be found wanting, that ought not discourage our
 Further

14, (Further pursuit, for since Providence has furnished every count
with a defence for the Human body, against the inclemencies of
Heat and Cold, why should we Question whether infinite WISDOM and
Goodness has made equal Provision against all other natural inju-
ries of our Constitutions; Experience and REASON encourage, so
active it has, and that the means might be discovered by diligent
Investigation were our researches equal to the task, the above
instances are therefore related to convince you, that the prevention
of some of the Epidemic diseases of AMERICA is not only
a laudable and rational pursuit, but is more within the limits
of Human precaution than has been generally been imagined, &
to excite your particular Attention to the improvement of this humane
and interesting part of your Profession, in which, and all other
Useful undertakings, I most Sincerely wish you success.

I am now to inform you, Gentlemen, that the Man-
agers & Physicians of The Pennsylvania Hospital, on seeing the
great number of you attending the School of Physic in
this City, are of Opinion, this excellent institution likewise affords
a favourable opportunity of farther improvement to you in the
Practical part of your Professions, and being desirous it should
answer all the good purposes intended by the generous Contributors
to it, have allotted to me the task of giving a Course of Clinical,
and Meteorological observations in it, which I cheerfully
undertake though the season of my life points out Relaxation
and Retirement, in hopes, that the remarks on the many curious
Cases that must daily occur, amongst One hundred and thirty
Sick persons, collected together at one time, may be very instructive.

live to You, I therefore propose to meet you at stated times here, and give
You the best information in my power of the nature and treatment of
Chronical diseases, and of the proper management of Ulcers, Wounds &
Fractures, I shall show you all the Operations of Surgery, and endea-
- your, from the Experience of Thirty Years, to introduce you to a familiar
Acquaintance with the acute diseases of your own Country; in Order to
Which, I shall put up a Compleat Meteorological Apparatus, and
Endeavour to inform you of all the known Properties of the Atmosphere
which surrounds us, and the Effects its frequent variations produce
in Animal Bodies, and confirm the doctrine, by an Exact register
of the Weather, and of the prevailing diseases, both here, and in the
Neighbouring Provinces, to which I shall add, the interesting observa-
- tions which may occur in Private Practice, and sincerely wish it
may be in my power to do them to your satisfaction.

I likewise have the pleasure to inform you,
that Doctor Smith, has promised to go through a Course of Expe-
- rimental Philosophy in the Colledge, for your instruction, in
Pneumatics, Hydraulics, & Mechanics, which will be of
the greatest advantage to a ready Comprehension of the Meteorio-
- logical Lectures, and other parts of your Medical studies,
and lay you under the highest obligations to that learned Professor.

(Which being considered, and the disposal
Unanimously approved, it is agreed.

That a Meteorological Apparatus
may be fixed in the room where the Anatomical paintings
and Casts are deposited, and it is recommended to the Doctors
to employ some careful and skilful person to take down Obser-
- vations on the State of the Air, and Weather and duly to register the

16.

same. And inasmuch as the Exhibiting these Lectures judiciously performed to allures will be an additional improvement, for the benefit of the students in Physic, it is agreed, that each Student attending them (except such who are subject to the payment of the Six Sistolis heretofore agreed to be paid for their attending the Lectures) shall pay to the sitting Managers, or the Treasurer, the Guinea Annuum for the privilege of attending them, and the Money arising from thence, shall be applied towards Establishing, and Promoting the Medical Library.

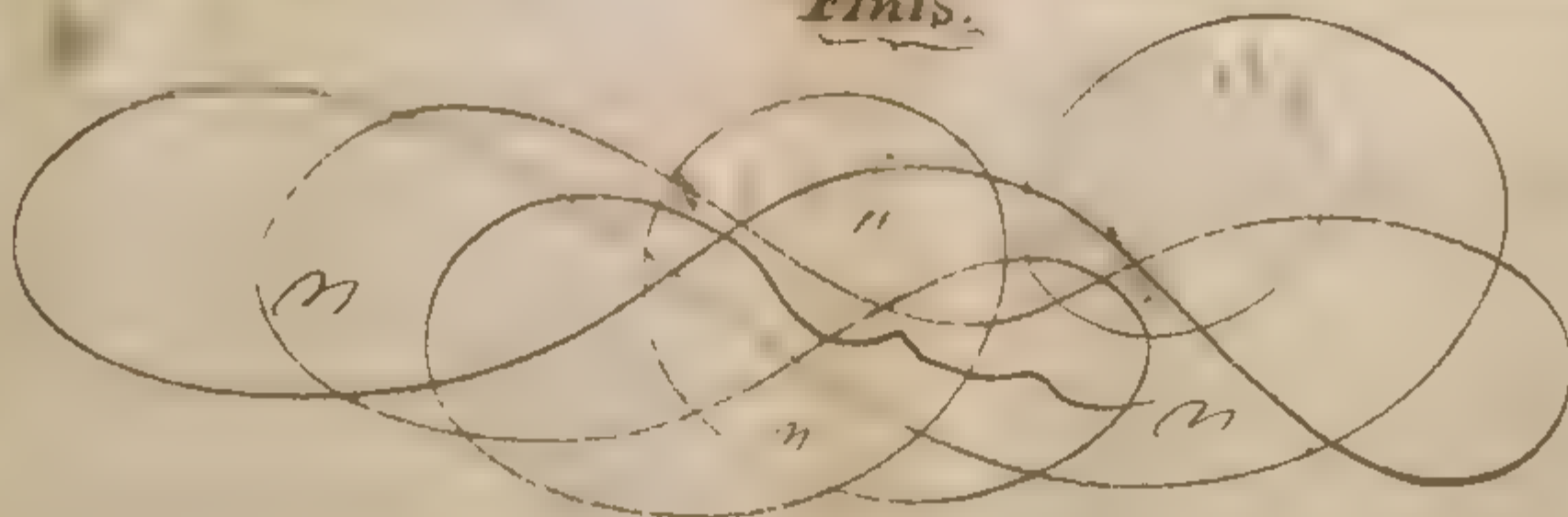
Resolved that

The Nation have particular directions, that the bodies of the Patients who die, should be taken into the Upper Hall, to be laid out in a suitable apartment there to be provided for that purpose.

Also Resolved

That when the Physicians shall conclude it necessary to open the bodies of any of the dead, that they previously consult the sitting Managers thereon, and Obtain their Consent.

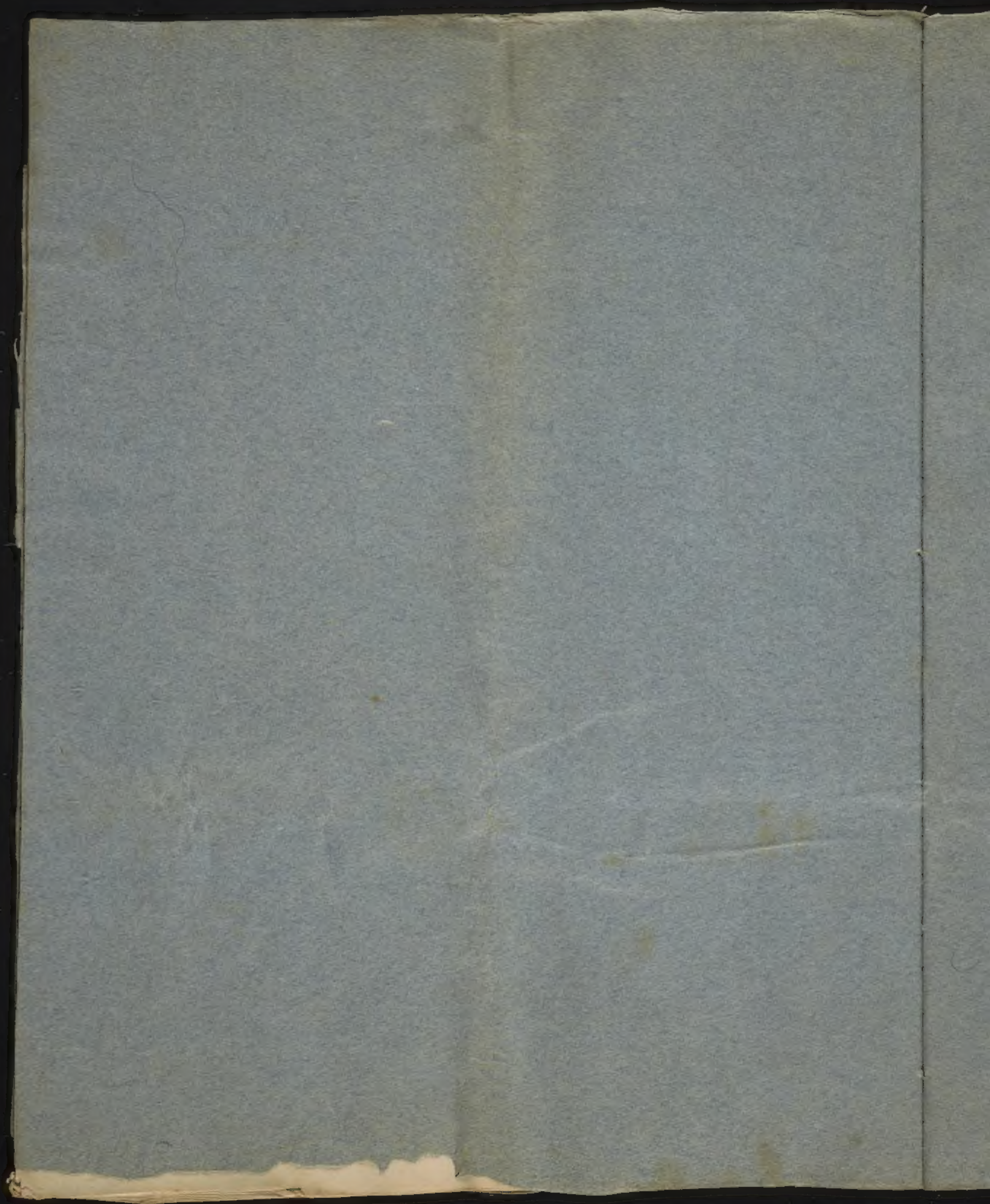
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Dr Tho Bond's
Clinical Lecture

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